# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS TERMS could in advance. Money and by mail will be at the

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annum.
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ogy, or \$3 per unanum, the European Edition \$4 per annum,
my part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, bot te postage. FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four costs p copy or El per annum.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important mens, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. B3-OUR FOREIGH CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SHAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGEA-

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ADVERTISEMENTS reversed every day; advertisements inserved in the WERKLY HERALD, FARLLY HERALD, and in the Chiffornia and European Rollitons.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapmens and des-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-La Fere Champeter BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-IDA MAY-FOUR MOT

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway.-DAUGHTER OF WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway .- VANITY CURED-

LAURA KERNE'S THEATER, No. 624 Broadway.—OUR PARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-AGer and Evening-Partition Suits-La Fere Dansante-

WOOD'S MINSTREI, BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—BRYANTS' MINSTREI NEGRO SONGS AND BURLESQUES—I AINT GOT TIME TO TAKE?

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.-Ethiopia: Characteristics, Songs, &c.-Arab Brothers.

New York, Saturday, December 4, 1858.

### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, will leav this port to-day for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past ter

e'clock this morning.

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morn

ing. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents, New York HERALD will be received at the following places

LONDON . . . . Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.

PAREA. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 5 Flace de la Bourse
Lavenzoot. Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart. 10 Exchange street, East.

HANNETH. Jansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Corneille.

HANNETH. De Chapeaunge & Co.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD wi sombine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

### The News.

We publish this morning important details o news from Mexico. The letters of our correspon dents at the capital, at Vera Cruz and at Tampico dated on the 19th, 23d and 2d of November last, respectively, contain full particulars of the events transpiring at those points.

Files of late papers from the West Indies have come to hand, but the information they contain is of little interest. The St. Thomas Tidende states that it has received intelligence that small pox was prevailing to some extent at Jacmel (Hayti), and it warns the Quarantine authorities to cause a care ful examination of all vessels arriving from the place or its immediate neighborhood. The only item additional to those we published a few days ago from the Jamaica papers, are the death of Mr. Alexander Nathan, for many years an extensive merchant of Kingston, and of Dr. Ashenheim, a Jewish physician of the highest professional reputation, and the apostle of sanitary reform in the island. There were three or four vessels advertised

The bark Daniel Webster, from Antigua 13th ult. which arrived at New Haven on the 2d inst., re ports while lying in the harbor of Antigua experienced a severe gale which lasted several days during which time was unable to communicate with the shore. The same gale was experienced at Dominica, and caused considerable damage on that island. The streets bordering on tide water were flooded so as to be impassable, and heavy cannons which had been imbedded in the sand on the sea shore for a century or more, were thrown from their beds into the streets of the town. Such a gale at that island had not been known for a great num

In connection with the departure of several additional vessels from this port and Philadelphia to join the squadron that is to act against Paraguay we give to-day a complete history of the origin o the difficulties with that republic, and a full account of the strength, armament and personnel of the American fleet that is rendezvousing at Bueno Ayres. This will prove to be an interesting and very valuable page of the history of the day.

in another column may be found a report of the proceedings of a meeting of Jews, held at Charles ton, S. C., recently, to consider and give expression to their opinion with reference to the alleged ab duction and forcible retention of the boy Mortara by the authorities of the Church of Rome. The Charleston Israelites, in common with their brethren elsewhere, regard the case as one of unjustifiable outrage upon personal rights. Our fellow citizens of the Hebrew faith are to meet this evening, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, to give expression to their views on this interesting matter.

The accounts of the proceedings at the Virginia Democratic State Convention, now in session, striving to nominate a candidate for Governor, are quite exciting. The contest is said to be the most bitter and virulent known in the political annals of the Old Dominion. The chivalry are doing their bes to eclipse the notoriety of the short boys and shoulder hitters who annually congregate at Syra case, and one duel is on the tapis, if it has no already taken place. Up to last evening the Convention had been in session two days, and a ballot

for a candidate had not been taken. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening some routine business was transacted, but nothing came up requiring special notice. A resolution requesting the Committee on County Office to inquire into the condition and safety of the county jail was presented by President Purdy and adopted. The Board adjourned to Friday next, at three o'clock.

The wills of James T. Tolman, Guillaume Blanand Leopold H. Dormer were severally admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The case of the Allaire will has been argued before the Surrogate for the past nine days. Nearly all the testimony for the contestants has been taken.
The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,000 bales, the market closing with tameness, but without quotable change in prices. Flour was more active ye terdsy, and quotations generally sustained for nearly al descriptions. Wheat was firm, but sales were limited. The transactions were chiefly confined to the bette qualities of Southern and Western. Corn was held with irmness, but sales were light, including Western mixed

white at 81c. a 84c. Pork was firm, but less active. Obmess sold at \$17 70 a \$17 75, and new do, at \$18 25, with new prime at \$12 85 a \$14. Lard was better and higher. with swee on the spot and for future delivery at be sates. Sugara were steady with sales of about 350 blods First Oceans and 480 do. Cuba, at rates given in another age. Coffee was firm, while sales were light. Freights continued firm, with moderate engagements.

The Monroe Doctrine to be Re-asserted-Its Effect Upon the Policy of the Anglo-French

We carn from Washington that the President, in his message, will re-assert the principle of the Monroe de ctrine so far as regards Mexico and Central America, and that he will recommend to Congress the taking of a decided position for the maintenanc : (1 peace and order in the territories

contiguous to our own. This step is one that is absolutely necessary for our own perce and welfare. The allied cabinets of England and France are engaged in an attempt to force upon the developement of the New World a policy which shall be subservient to their own schemes. That indiscreet but well known boast of Lord Clarendon, made four years since upon the floor of the British House of Lords, asserting that the policy of the allied Cabinets would be one of union, that would not only affect the policy of the governments of Europe, but of the whole world, is still a living boast. The alliance claims that it rules Europe, that it has buried the will of Peter the Great under the ruins of Sebastopol, and that it has opened China; now, it announces that it will uproot the Monroe doctrine in America, and put a bar to the further developement of this Union, which is so pregnant with danger to the crowned heads and privileged classes of the Old World. On this point some interesting statements will be found in several extracts from European journals, which we reprint to-day in another column.

The scene of this contest between the Old

World and the New is to be found in the territories of Mexico and Central America. As for the manner of it, it may for some time be a diplomatic contest, but constantly attended with the danger of breaking out in open war. The point at issue is the commercial supremacy in the relations of the world; and with that, its natural corollary, a greater political and moral influence. These nations have seen the great impulse the United States received from its opening of the resources of California, and are well aware that had not equal discoveries of gold been made in the English possessions in Australia, this country would have to-day borne the palm of commerce. They know the great resources which we shall bring to light in Mexico. They see that that republic is a part of the scheme of our Pacific empire, and that when it becomes a portion of it we shall be supreme on that ocean, which promises to bear at no distant day a commerce that shall rival that of the Atlantic. They comprehend that a free use of the Isthmus routes of America will basten the development of our Pacific empire in an immeasurable degree. They perceive that Cuba and Central America are the strategical points of the routes to it. They believe that when the United States shall have doubled in population, and increased fifty-fold in trade and industry, as they will when Cuba, Mexico, and Central America are included in them, the democratic idea will triumph in Europe, and the merchant will jostle, if he have not already overridden the aristocrat in the high places.

Hence the struggle of the allied Cabinets to delay, and if possible to break up our southward march. They have succeeded for a time in their schemes in Eastern Europe, and have forced Russia into the policy of seeking her developement through railways, steamships, and the eleva tion of her people and the developement of their industrial influence. They have forced China to open her gates, not only to their merchants and missionaries, but also to their diplomatic intriguers and military spies. Thus far they have acted heartily together, for their interests were united. England had pos sessions in Asia, and France entertained designs in regard to the Mediterranean and Constantinople, both of which were menace by the advance of Russia. In further Asia each had its scheme of aggrandisement, which did not for the present conflict with each other. Thus far, therefore, England and France could act to gether. When they turn their attention to the New World, other elements come to bear upon their policy. If their alliance can intimidate the United States, and force it to adopt a timid policy, then they can continue to work together, and their governing classes will derive a new

lease of hope from our fears. But should they be met by that firm policy which the wisdom and toresight of Mr. Buchanar have already led him to adopt, they encounter new dangers, which threaten to shiver alike the union of the Cabinets and the Cabinets themselves. It is no longer a contest with Russia or China, whose commerce makes no mark upon the economy of the world. It is a conflict with a nation whose productions stimulate industry everywhere, and whose commerce contributes some of the most important items to the revenue of every government. It is a rupture in the very heart of the republic of trade. It separates from it a people to whom Europe is of very little account, and who are at the same time : necessity to Europe. Take away our cotton and gold from England, and her industry falls to the ground, carrying with it her revenue and her privileged classes. Take away the trade of the United States and England from France. and her economical fabric falls too. Louis Napoleon might indulge in dreams of glory, but the cry for bread would shatter his empire to

atoms.

The advices we have from Washington, and the outgivings of the muzzled and semi-ministerial press of France, which we to-day publish, are therefore of a very grave character. They indicate a shock between the policy of the united Cabinets of France and England, and the giant strides of our young republic in the developement of its Pacific empire. Central America is to be encouraged to resist our march. Spain is egged on to snatch Mexico from our influence. Fleets are to gather in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Every possible diplomatic effort will be made by the European representatives at Washington to hoodwink our government and blind it as to their intentions. If these should not succeed, threats will no doubt be held out and an effort made to intimidate us. The United States must be stopped if possible. But we cannot be stopped. We have only to prove true to ourselves and our future, and Mexico and Central America will prove the graves of that united policy which shattered the walls of Sebastopol and tore open the heavy gates of China. Our march is the march of civilization, peace, and the free development of the energies of man. The President is right in re-asserting the Monroe doctrine, and the whole country will sustain him

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. It is given out that the annual message of the President to Congress will cover eighteen columns of the Washington Union. We may, therefore, venture to assume that it will embrace a most important schedule of national questions, facts, proposi-

tions and recommendations concerning the affairs of the government, foreign and domestic, and that it will comprehend some new movement and issues in Congress and among the political parties of the day. We shall await the appearance of the document, therefore, with no little anxiety, but with the fullest confidence in the wisdom and sagacity of its author.

The Pacific Railroad-The President's Plan. We published a few days since, in the HERALD'S annual message to Congress and the country, a synopsis of the various schemes, projects and propositions that have thus far been exhibited in relation to the building of the great Pacific Railroad. Few, very few, of the people of the United States had, up to that time, any thorough comprehension of these various schemes, or of the immense grants in lands and money that all of them required, to a greater or less extent, from Congress. It is not our fault if the whole question is not now thoroughly understood by the country, and if the people and their representatives in Congress are not now fully competent to render a fair, wise and impartial verdict on the facts presented.

That a very strong effort will be made at the approaching session to have some plan for a Pacific Railroad adopted by Congress there is not the slightest doubt. Whether that effort will or will not be successful, it is impossible to say; but, judging from the legitimate and the illegitimate influences that will be at work in its favor, we should not be surprised to have a Pacific railroad bill passed before the fourth of March next. Among the legitimate influences we class, of course, the recommendation which it is understood the President will make to Congress, to pass some such measure, while among the opposite class of influences will be that very powerful one exercised by the land pirates of the lobby.

The plan which it is said Mr. Buchanan will recommend to Congress in his annual message is

simply this:-Let the general government provide for the building of such a portion of the line as will pass through the Territories, leaving to the States through which the other portions of it are to pass to complete the connection. This plan is much less liable to objection than any of the others, which devolve on the general government not only the cost of the construction of the road through the Territories, but also, to a certain extent, through the States. It is but fair, if the road is to be built at all, that the general government, which stands to the Territories in the relation of guardian to ward, should defray the entire expense of the line through the Territories; and it is also but fair to expect that the States, which are sovereign and independent, should defray the entire cost of those portions of the line that will run within their boundaries. On fair, equitable and common sense principles, therefore, the proposition of the President ought to meet with the approval of Congress and the country; and if the Pacific Railroad is to be built at all. it should be built upon some such plan. The fair assumption, of course, is that the States through which the line is to run would very willingly do their part in this great national work; but to insure their co-operation no part of the work should be done at the expense of the general government until provision had been made by the States concerned to do their share in completing the connection; and operations in both States and Territories should be carried on at the same time.

and in corresponding proportion.

If this recommendation of the President should meet with the approval of both branches of Congress, it would then be their duty, as prudent legislators, to select that route that would present the narrowest extent of territory to be traversed. We assume that if one route would devolve on the genegovernment the cost of constructing two thousand miles of road, while by another route only five hundred miles of territory would have to be traversed, Congress would undoubtedly select the latter. Taking this common sense view of the action of Congress in the matter, it would necessarily follow that the route through the Territory of Arizona would be chosen. Texas would carry the line to her western limit at El Paso, and California would carry it to her southesstern limit at Fort Yuma, on the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. The general government would only have to complete the junction through the southern portion of New Mexico, or, as it is more generally designated, Arizona. El Paso is about the 107th parallel of longitude, and Fort Yuma about the 115th, while there are not two degrees of latitude difference between them. The distance from point to point would not exceed by railroad five hundred miles: whereas the distance from St. Josephs, on the Missouri river, directly west to the eastern line of California, is not less than two thousand miles. The one route would, therefore all other things being equal-impose upon the general government an outlay four times greater than would be required for the other. We think, then, that we are justified in saying that if the President's recommendation be adopted by Congress,

the route selected will be through Arizona. Considered from other points of view, that route is also most likely to commend itself. The engineering difficulties to be overcome are less by it than by any Northern route. The read will not be liable to be blocked up by snow storms; the desert tracts of Utah and of Western Kansas will be avoided; there are no dangers to be apprehended from Indians-and finally, that route will traverse the richest mineral lands on the American continent. These arguments will not be without their due weight on Congress, although they may not have so much effect as a well organized and rapacious lobby will have. Without expressing ourselves in favor of this or that route, or of the building a Pacific railroad at this time at all, we content ourselves with exbibiting to the public the most important features of the plan which it is understood the President will recommend in his annual message.

THE TENEMENT HOUSES OF NEW YORK. About two years ago a committee was appointed by the State Legislature to investigate the condition of the tenement houses of New York, with the view of correcting the many evils connected with the system. The police have also been directed, from time to time, to report on the subject, and a large amount of information has been presented to the public from both these sources: but as yet no action has been taken in regard to the matter, and the tenement houses of New York are as badly ventilated, as unhealthy, as crowded, and generally as unfit for the habitations of the poor, as they have ever been.

While these facts are admitted by all, it is no less true that tenement houses pay larger profits on the investment than any other class of babitations. There is not a dwelling on the Fifth avenue that realizes higher profits for its landlord on its value than

any one of those miserable looking, uncomfortable, unbealthy tumble-down affairs that are to be found in such numbers in the lower part of Greenwich street, in the streets near the East river, in and about Centre street, and the wretched locality known as the Five Points. The immense barracks which have been erected here and there throughout those places, and which are called modern tenement houses, are hardly a whit better, although the landlords make from fifteen to twenty per cent on the capital expended in their construction. As we have said, there is no kind of house property that pays better. But this is not all; for, according to the strict financial system on which they are conducted, the tenants are required to pay monthly in advance, and the landlords have thus the benefit of the interest accruing therefrom for that period. It might reasonably be expected from the profitable character of the investment that habitations of this character would be at least equal in point of ventilation, accommodation, and all that tends to the preservation of the health of their occupants, to those which do not afford more than six or seven per cent interest, but which are superior to them in every respect. In justice to the landlords of some of these tenement houses we should state, however, that they are much better nanaged, more healthy, better ventilated and much cleaner than the generality, for the simple reason that there are more opportunies afforded to the tenants for keeping them clean and healthy.

We trust that the next Legislature will not adjourn without taking the necessary action to improve the condition of our tenement houses, so that they may become fit habitations for human beings, instead of what they are-the most unhealthy dwellings in New York.

ANOTHER GOOD SYMPTOM FROM SOUTH CARD LINA.-It appears, according to our news from Columbia upon the subject, that in the election of Mr. Chesnut as a Senator of the United States from South Carolina, the conservatives achieved a decided victory over the fire-eaters, and that the presence of Senator Hammond on the ground had something to do with the result. In any event, we accept the result as another good sign of the substantial soundness, even of South Carolina, upon the great question of the Union. Senator Hammond has evidently risen, in a single bold, honest and fearless home speech, to the position of Calhoun, as the true oracle of his State and the South. Let him follow up the good work he has so bravely commenced, and the sphere of his active influence will be as wide as the Union.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Foreign Policy of the Administration Re-Assertion of the Monroe Doctrine-Mexico to be Kept in Order-Retrenchment in the War Department-The Frigate Wabash at Beyrout, Demanding Redress for the Out. rage upon our Citizens at Jaffa, &c. OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

The President's Message will re-assert the principle of he Monroe doctrine, as regards Mexico and Central that relates to that part of the world, and our relation ship, geographically and politically considered, to other tates of this continent, demand such an announcement to the world at this crisis. With regard to the States Mexico conterminous with our territory, Senora and Chihuahua especially, the President will declare that, it Mexico cannot preserve order we must, for the protection of our own people and the preservation of our interests. Gen. Comonfort, who is in fact the present constitutional President of Mexico, but who has not accepted the or reme policy of either of the parties now waging civil war there, is here to witness the opening of Congress and to see how things are managed by this government. fore he leaves he will have a conference with Mr. Bu-

The report of the Secretary of War will call for eighteer nillions of dollars for the service of the fiscal year-two and a half millions less than called for last year, and acually about nine millions less, including the deficiencies that had to be provided for by Congress. The Secretary thinks next year he can, even with the same force, mate rial and service, reduce it to fifteen millions. Considering the Utah expedition and Indian wars, this is a gratifying

An effort is being made to establish a bogus bank, un ler the auspices of a number of leading lobby members with a view, it is said, of controlling legislation and to secure lucrative contracts under government. The President is determined to watch the lobby schemes.

which have heretofore depleted the Treasury so much. and to put his foot down on all of them. Vice President Breckenridge arrived at the National

Hotel this evening. A great many members of Congress Advices have been received at the Navy Department mouncing the arrival of the frigate Wabash at Beyrout, where she was sent to redress the outrages committed upon an American family near Jaffa. The Commodore says that no steps had been taken by the authorities to oring the offenders to trial. He informed the Pacha he

position to do instice. The members of Congress from the Pacific side are re olved to push vigorously before Congress the Pacific Railroad proposition.

should insist upon their immediate trial, notwithstanding

wish had been expressed to postpone it until all of the

Forney's assumption of outraged virtue, in calling through his paper for the names of the subscribers to the election fund to carry recent elections in Pennsylvania. s laughed at as richly farcical.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

A special messenger left to-day for St. Louis, with copie the President's message and accompanying documents, to be forwarded by the overland mail to San Francisco. Advance copies will also go by the Salt Lake and Tehnar tepec routes, and by steamship from New York on Monlay to the Pacific.

The United States Treasurer's statement for the week

ending Monday last, shows the receipts at \$567,000, the drafts paid \$852,000, and the drafts issued nearly the same amount; leaving a balance in the treasury of nearly \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$266,000 from last week

Large Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 3, 1858. A fire broke out here at four o'clock this morning, de stroying four buildings on State street. The building were owned by Samuel Wilder and the heirs of H. Pack ard and M. Cooper, who lose in the aggregate \$12,000. sufferers are Brown & Pitkin, grocers-loss \$7,000, in sured for \$7,000; Howe & Rogers, carpet dealers-loss \$20,000, insured for \$12,500; Sid. Mun's saloon-loss \$1,000, insured for \$600; Miss Cooper, milliner-los about \$2,000, partly insured; Col. Thompson, looking glass maker-loss \$1,000, insured; Merrill & Co., picture frame makers-loss \$1,000. The fire was central, and much valuable property was endangered.

#### Excitement in the Auburn State Priso Convict Showered to Death.

AUBURN, Dec. 3, 1858. A colored convict was showered to death in the Auburn prison yesterday. The convict, having gained informa-tion of the fact, became greatly excited, and a general rebellion was feared last evening. The convicts in the shop where the colored man worked went to their cells shout ng and hallooing. No disturbance took place during the

HALIPAX, Dec. 8, 1868 The Cunard steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at nine o'clock last evening, and sailed for Liverpool at midnight. Weather calm and raining. General Williams is a passenger to England.

News by the Overland Mall.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 3, 1858. The overland mail which arrived last night brough six passengers, among them Mr. McKibbin, M. C., of Cali-fornia, and Lieut. Mowry, the delegate to Congress from

Arizona. Lieut Mowry left Gila City on the 4th of November, a which time some hundred and fifty men were digging gold the average yield being ten dollars per day, with the pected in the vicinity of the mines proved aurifo the opinion was current among old miners that no richer of California. The mines are located on the neutral ground between the Yuma and Pinos Indians, and thus no danger s apprehended from hostile tribes.

A political meeting at Gila City, November 4, passec resolutions endorsing the action of the conventions held at Mesilla and Tucson, and asking Congress for a Territo

The Sonora Silver Mining Company were smelting a thousand ounces a week. Several other mines were als being actively worked

Lieutenant Mowry brings several rich specimens from the silver mines, also about \$300 in gold from the Gila

Lieutenant M. computes the population of the Territory at 15,000, and gives glowing descriptions of the beauty of

the agricultural and grazing resources of the country. order, with the exception of the central portion, which is in bad condition, owing to loose management and inferior

The first mail from Albuquerque to California is ordered from the 35th parallel, Arizona road, to Pinos, thence

It was reported at Fort Smith that Lieut. Beale would o into winter quarters. The rumor that he had been attacked was disbelieved.

Mr. McKibbin reports that the Apache Indians continned their depredations on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona: seven out of a party of eight had been recently killed by a body of Mexicans, about forty miles from Fo

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Gov. Pesqueira had the least support of the merchants of the province, on account of his failure to return a large sum of money borrowed from them, acsording to promise. Captain Stone was progressing successfully with his

surveys under the recent contracts authorized by the

Mr. Ficklin reports the Camanches somewhat trouble ome, although they were not organized into bands of ufficiently large numbers to occasion much alarm.

Mr. Edwards, one of Lieutenant Beale's party, who had arrived at Fort Smith, reports the expedition all well in camp on the south side of the Canadian river. Lieutenant Beale would proceed to Albuquerque as soon as his escort, which was a short distance behind, evertook him. The mail from Neosho to Albuquerque was at Beale's camp. Colonel Ross was in the neighborhood, resting til spring, before proceeding with the examination of the surveys towards the Mohave and Tejon.

The Case of the Crew of the Slave Brig A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE VESSEL-THE NAMES OF

THE PRISONERS-SYNOPSIS OF THE INDICTMENT-JUDGE WAYNE'S REMARKS TO THE GRAND JURY, ETC. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 3, 1858. The case of the slaver Putnam, or Echo, was given to

the Grand Jury to-day. The case is prosecuted on the part of the United States by the United States District Attorney Charleston, and Messrs. Hayne and Miles, retained as spe cial counsel by the government of the United States. The defence is conducted by L. W. Pratt and R. De Treville, of Charleston, and Maxey Gregg and Edmund Bellinger, of Columbia. The indictment is drawn against the defendants as the crew of the brig Putnam, that being the real name of the vessel; the "Echo" being a fictitious title painted on a board, by which the real name of the ship was concealed.

first in New York and subsequently in New Orleans. Her first register was made by Jonathan S. Dobson, of New York, as "only owner and master." The ship is therein described as a brig, built at Baltimore, in 1845 length ninety-two feet, breadth twenty-two feet eight nches, depth ten feet; measurement 187 tons, Her last register was made at New Orleans, by Edward C. Townsend, in the name of the brig Putnam and the description is precisely similar to that in the first

The captain of the slaver, Edward C. Townsend, having been first landed at Key West, will be tried there. The prisoners on trial here are, Antonio Franck, Richard Thomas Bates, Alexander Rogers, Vidal Demiranda, Jose Gonzales Lima, Archibald Scott, John Pasco, John E. Copell, George P. Aken, William Henrys, Antonio Melanowich, and five others, Cubans.

Thomas Bates, Alexander Rogers, Vidal Demiranda, Jose Gonzales Lima, Archibald Scott, John Pasco, John & Copell, George P. Aken, William Henrys, Antonio Melanowich, and live others, Cubans.

The indictment charges that they, "being of the ship's company of a certain vessel, being a brig, called the Putnam—the said vessel being then and there owned in the whole or in part by a citizen of the said United States, to wit, one E. C. Townsend—did piratically and feloniously receive on board of said vessel so owned as aforesaid, certain negroes, to wit, three hundred negroes, whose names are to the said Jurors unknown; they, the said negroes, not being held to service or labor by the laws of either the States or Territories of the United States."

The United States District Attorney to day submitted the indictment to the action of the Grand Jury. His Honor, Justice Wayne, in a concise and able manner, explained to the jury the provisions of the act of Congress of May 16, 1820, under which the indictment would be found, if proved at all. After reading and clearly explaining the several substantive offences designated by the law, and in order to assist the jury in their investigation, Judge Wayne recapitulated briefly the counts in the indictment, which are eight in number. The first charges that the prisoners did receive on the brig Putnam three hundred negroes not held to service in any of the States or Territories of the United States, such brig being owned by one Elward C. Townsend. The second is a repetition of the instehnerge, except that the ressel is described as being owned by some person unknown. The third count charges that the prisoners did confine and hold in confinement in the brig Putnam, owned by the said Townsend, the said three hundred negroes. The fourth varies the charge only so far as the ownership is concerned. The fifth charges the prisoners with adding and abeting in forcibly taking the negroes on the ship. The sixth changes the count as to ownership. The seventh charges that the prisoners with a

with death.

The Judge repeated briefly his explanation of the province of a Grand Jury. They were not to try the prisoners, but simply to determine, from the facts given in evidence, whether enough appears to justify them in putting the case before a petty jury.

The bills were then submitted, and the jury retired.

Forty seven boats are now east of the lower aqueduct a channel is broken through the ice, and the boats com menced locking through about ten o'clock this morning They will all get through the sixteen locks and on to th Troy level by morning. Should the present mild weather continue, in four or five days all the boats west of Utica

will get to tide water.

Commissioner Sherrill reports sixty boats now passing the sixteen locks, and that twenty more will come forward before night. Orders have been issued by the Commis loner to keep the whole of his division of the canal in navigable order.

Affairs in Boston. 

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1858. The trial of Conrad Emmel, Geo. E. Austin and Augustus larmony, in the United States Circuit Court, for burning the ship Cortex at see, was concluded this evening, the

ury failing to agree on a verdict.

A motion for a new trial has been made by the counse of Cyrus W. Plummer, convicted of the murder of Capt. Archibald Mellen, of the whaleship Junior, and the 1st of March next assigned for a hearing.

Disaster to Schooner J. B. Dickinson.

The schooner J. B. Dickinson, of Cape May, from Lynn, for Philadelphia, in ballast, was towed into port by a pilot oat to day. On Tuesday night, the 30th ult., while beatng into West Bay, went ashore on Beaver Tail; lost centre

board and rudder; deck broise up and bottom chafed, and ed leaking at the rate of 1,000 strokes per hour; got off on Wednesday night. This vessel was incorrectly reported as the Wm. Doane. She has gone on the railway

PHILADRIPHIA STOOK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA TOOK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 3, 1858.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 95; Reading Rafroad, 25%; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm: sales 10,00 bushels at \$1 30 a \$1 50 for white, and \$1 20 for red. Confirm and unchanged. Provisions, an advancing tendency Whiskey steady.

Whiskey steady.

Philadellphia, Dec. 3, 1868.

Flour dull, but steady. Wheat unchanged—white \$1 35 a \$1 42; red, \$1 26 a \$1 28. Corn—a declining tendency. Whiskey 25 ½c. a 26c.

Louverlis, Ky., Dec. 3, 1866.

The number of hogs killed here from the commencement of the season to last evening is 165,000. The number now in the pens is 29,000. Sales were made to-day at \$6 50.

at \$6.50.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1858.

The bog market is dull and unsettled; buyers are holding off. The sales show a decline of 25c, per cwt., but holders generally are not willing to submit to the reduction. Receipts to-day 12,000 head; total for the scassa 200,000. Mess pork is held at \$17.25 a \$17.50; sales of 500 bbls. at \$17. Lard firm at 10% c. at 11c. The weather is favorable. Whiskey 22% c. a 22% c.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm at 52c. Corn firm at an advance of 2c.: sales at 54c. Oats quiet. Receipts—900 bbls. Since, 6,500 bushels whate, 2,000 bushels corn.

Alrany, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

Demand for four dull, and only for better grades: sales—900 bbls. Wheat—Several hundred bushels white Michigan soud on private terms; 6,600 bushels Orleans county barley in store sold at 70c., and 4,000 bushels Canada East sold at 81c. Rye—Sales of 1,200 bushels at 72c. for 56 pounds. Oats in better demand, at unchanged prices: sales—2,500 bushels State at 49c. measured, and 12,000 bushels Canada West at 53c., weight. Nothing doing in corn. Whiskey—Sales of 150 bbls. State at 23% c. a 24c. Weather unfavorable for hogs; demand good: sales of 706 head dressed, light and heavy, at 7c. a 7% c. a 7% c.

Oswmod, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged at \$5 a \$5 75 for good to choice extra, and \$6 75 for double extra. Wheat dull: sales 2,006

Flour unchanged at \$5 a \$5 75 for good to choice extra, and \$6 75 for double extra. Wheat dull: sales 2,006 bushels white Ohio at \$1 15; red Western held at \$1 125; Chicago spring at 73c. Flour 42 cents freight to the Hudson. Lake imports unimportant.

GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPS AT THE BROADWAY .- Notwith standing the vast attractions of the Opera and the Piccole mini furore, the combined equestrian troupe of Sands, Nathans & Co., now performing at the Broadway theatre under the management of Mr. Eddy, has brought large houses every night this week of that class of the community who delight in the daring feats and dazzling pa geantries of the amphitheatre. The company at the Broadway is one of the largest and most complete in a its arrangements we have had here for some time, including the two sagacious elephants with the regal titles of Victoria and Albert, whose wonderful performances have become an essential part of the programme of the circus For the accommodation of the young folks and families residing out of town, there will be an afternoon perform ance to day at two o'clock, in addition to the regular even

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW HAVEN TO BOSTON.—The last rail to complete the railroad from New London (or Groton) to Stonington was laid on the 29th ult., making a new railroad from New Haven to Boston. The running time, when the trains are arranged, will be not over six hours

### Academy of Music.

The "Traviata" was given again last night to an excellent house. Whatever objections may be taken to Verdi's music in a scientific point of view, there can be no question of its popularity. In the whole range of the Italian repertoire there are, for instance, no works which attract nore unfailingly, or which turn in so much money, as the 'Traviata" and "Trovatore." They are the cheegus de bataille of every operatic enterprise, and may always be safely counted upon when accident, as in the case of the 'Huguenots," prevents the production of a promised no-

Of the Violetta of Mile. Piccolomini we have had occa sion to speak so frequently that it is unnecessary for us to say more than that she was in her usual excellent voice last night and sang charmingly. Signor Lorini took the part of Alfredo, in place of Signor Tamaro, and sang it well. This artist has raised himself considerably in the estimation of the public during the present season by the developement of an excellent taste and a method which, if mally (aulty, is on the whole pleasing and effective.

To night the "Huguenots" will be produced with a magnificent cast, composed of Mile. Poinsot, from the Grand Opera in Paris; Madame Laborde, Mile. Ghioni, and Signors Tamaro, Florenza, Colletti, Carl Formes and the remainder of the male strength of the company. Of the new debudante, Mile. Poinsot, report speaks highly. She is said to be not only an artist of fine dramatic powers, but to possess a splendid voice. Great expense has been incurred to give full effect to Meyerbeer's noble work, and its novelty will of course invest it with the additional attraction which is required to render; if pecuniarily successful. Grand operas of this character rarely compensate for the expense attending their mounting, but the judicious postponent of the production of the "Huguenots" until the close of the season will no doubt ensure the management on this occasion the full reward of its enterprise.

We are glad to learn that Signor Tamaro is quite re To-night the "Huguenots" will be produced with a We are glad to learn that Signor Tamaro is quite re-covered from his recent indisposition, and will be able to appear to night. Everything therefore combines to give promise of a brilliant representation.

# Brooklyn City News.

gas was introduced on the Union Ferry boat Nassau as ar experiment, and has now been found to answer the purpose so well that the requisite apparatus will be fitted on the other eighteen boats of the company as soon as the work can be accomplished. One burner only has been in use in each cabin of the Nassau thus far, and as the light is deemed insufficient, two burners for each cabin will be speedily arranged.

issue for the General Term must be filed before Monday next. All causes and motions wherein either of the Jus-

THE COURTS.-Judge Lott has directed that notes of

tices at General Term cannot sit will have preference, and will be called out of their order on the calendar.

The calendar of the Brooklyn City Court for December embraces eighty-six causes. The Court will meet on Monday, but the jury will not be called until Tuesday, when the calendar will be taken up, embracing the following numbers:—83, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. THE NASSAU WATER WORKS .- In the case of John H.

Baker and others against the Nassau Water Company, Judge Lott yesterday granted an injunction restraining defendants from diverting the water of Baisely's pondefendants from diverting the water of maney's point from its natural course, by which plaintiffs cannot work their mills, until they have compensated them for dam-ages as provided by the act incorporating the company. The injunction is granted until the further order of the Court, upon the plaintiffs executing an undertaking in conformity to see. 222 of the Code, to be approved of as to its form and manner of execution by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or the County Judge of Queens county.

Wyckeff, of New Lots, were entered on Thursday night and robbed of forty-five fowls, by a man who gave his name as James Reeve, and who, it appears, went about

name as James Reeve, and who, it appears, went about the business in a therough manner. He had provided himself with a carpet bag containing the necessary butchering implements, with which he went to work and prepared the chickens for market. When he had finished his work and came out he was detected by officer Lang, who conducted him before Squire Heitcamp, in East New York, and had him committed for trial. The poultry, ready dressed, was returned to the owner.

Another adroit theft was committed in the same town. Mr. Lott Wyckoff having kill fourteen hogs, placed them in the woodhouse and employed two men to watch them during the night. The watchmen went to sleep, and a couple of thieves drove up in a wagon and took three of the best carcases and drove of. The watchmen became aware of their loss and went in pursuit, but the thieves eluded them. The property was subsequently found in front of a pork store in Myrtle avenue. The butcher had bought them of a man who had unsuspectingly purchased them from the thieves. The thieves had also stolen the wagon with which they had carried off the hogs. The property was returned to the owner, but the thieves escaped.

# The Public School Exhibition

In yesterday's paper there is in an article on the medals of the public school exhibition; and I only notice it for the purpose of turning the growling ignorance and malice o its writer to the public good. It complained that a very meriterious evening school scholar did not receive a nedal. The answer to that is—the evening schools are not included inithe by laws, and the grammar schools only

not included in the by laws, and the grammar schools only were entitled to present their productions. No doubt this is wrong, but still it is the law. When I first visited the evening schools, two years ago, I found little boys who could not write their names engaged in drawing mere criffes, and warting paper, penell and crayo. Immediately afterwards the Evening School Committee dismissed the drawing teachers, and directed the attention of the scholars to writing.

Now to the object of this letter—

I desire to draw the attention of the young mechanics of our evening schools to the prize offered by Mr. Lowis Francis to any evening school scholar who shall produce the best specimen of mechanical drawing connected with the pupil's business. The prize is a set of superior machematical instruments, and I will add \$25 worth of books connected with the business of the successful pupil. The exhibition will be in the room of the Mechanics' Institute on the Monday after the close of the evening schools of the March term next, and the Examining Committee shall be included in the by-laws relating to the though shools shall be included in the by-laws relating to the thannal exhibition, and that mechanical drawing be taught in our evening schools, confining, however, the drawings of each pupil to his own vocation.

Fardon my long letter, but I know your patience when

his own vocamon.

Pardon my long letter, but I know your patience when
the public have an interest in the matter.

WM. JAY HASKETT.